

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Two cases of hemolytic shock following the transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood. Khirurgiiia 35 no.10:126-128 o '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (ispolnyayushchiy) obyazannosti zavedushchego - dots. M.I. Lytkin) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION complications)  
(HEMOLYSIS etiology)  
(SHOCK etiology)

SOKOLOVA, Valentina Stepanovna.

Academic Degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences, based on her defense, 10 February 1955, in the Council of the Inst of Linguistics, Acad Sci USSR, of her dissertation entitled: "Research on the Phonetics of Iranian Languages."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 11, 14 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

SOKOLOVA, V. S.

Fonetika Tadzhikskogo yazyka [Phonetics of the Tadzhik Language] Moskva,  
Izd-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1949.

166 p. Illus., map, tables (Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Trudy Instituta Yazyka.  
Seriya Ispanskaya, No. 4)

22N/5  
876.305  
.S6

SOKOLOVA, V. S.

"Spectral analysis of French sounds in connected words of current speech  
(vowel juncture)."

report submitted for 5th Intl Cong of Phonetic Sciences, Muenster, W. Germany,  
16-23 Aug 64.

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Scattered and streamer-shaped coronae in 1941. Trudy Sekt.  
astrobot, AN Kazakh, SSR. 1:49-60 '53. (MLRA 10:2)

(Sun--Corona)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Method for determining the duration of the fluorescence of  
plants. Trudy Sekt. astrobot. AN Kazakh.SSR 3:152-159 '55.  
(MLRA 9:12)

(Fluorescence) (Color of plants)

Sokolova V.S.

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12950

Author : Sokolova, V.S.

Inst :

Title : Dependence of the Energy Yield of Fluorescence on the Temperature.

Orig Pub : Vestn. ANKaz SSR, 1955, No 7, 73-77

Abstract : Using a spectrograph with an aperture 1:8.5, an investigation was made of the fluorescence of Tan'shan coniferous fir in natural conditions (at the root) during various seasons, at temperatures from -12.5 to +28°. The fluorescence was excited by direct sunlight. The maximum fluorescence takes place at 700 millimicrons. The energy yield of the fluorescence increases with the temperature, in contradiction with the literature data on the temperature dependence of the fluorescence of chlorophyl. The discrepancies are attributed to the fact that these data

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, V. S.

Sokolova, V. S.

"Aspects of the biology of lucerne 'sovka' in the steppes of the Ukrainian SSR." Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev. Khar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis'  
No 21, 1956. Moscow.

COUNTRY	SSSR	M
CATEGORY	: Cultivated Plants. Grains.	
ABSTRACT JOUR.	: RZBiol., No.21, 1958, №.95936	
AUTHOR	Lappe, A.I.; Sokolov, V.S.	
INST.	Belorussian Sci.-Res. Inst. of Agriculture	
TITLE	The Selection of Corn Varieties for Different Soils of the Belorussian SSR	
ORIG. PUB.	Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Belorusak. n.-i. in-t zemled., 1957, No. 1, 21-23	
ABSTRACT	: The biological singularities of corn varieties growing on sandy loam and heavy loam soils have been studied. On the sandy loam the highest yield among the early ripening varieties was gotten from Voronezhskaya 76; on loam the highest yield was from Spasovskaya variety. Among the middle maturing varieties the most productive on sandy loam soil was Khar'kovskaya 23; on loam it yielded the smallest harvest in comparison with the early	
CARD:	1/2	

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120004-0

SOKOLOVA V.S.

Spectral method for determining light absorption by living leaves.  
Trudy Sekt. astrobot. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:212. 220 '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Leaves--Spectra) (Absorption of light)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120004-0"

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Relation between the optical properties of certain flowers and  
leaves. Trudy Sekt.astrobot.AN Kazakh SSR 7:117-138 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Flowers--Optical properties)  
(Leaves--Optical properties)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Light absorption by the Tien Shan spruce. Trudy Sekt.astrobot.  
AN Kazakh SSR 7:139-148 '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Spruce--Optical properties)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Factors determining optical properties of iris leaves and petals  
of different colors. Trudy Sekt. astrobot. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:11-  
24 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Leaves--Optical properties)  
(Flowers--Optical properties)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Optical properties of geranium and the alpine poppy. Trudy Sekt.  
astrobot. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:25-30 '60. (MIHA 13:12)  
(Leaves--Optical properties) (Flowers--Optical properties)  
(Altitude, Influence of)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Effect of atmospheric temperature on the absorption of light  
dahlias. Izv. AN Kaz. Ser. bot. i pochv. no.1:62-70 '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)  
(Plants--Optical properties)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Standardized scale for determining the absorption of light by  
the Tien Shan spruce (*Picea schrenkiana* Fisch et Meg.). Izv.  
AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochv. no.3:92-96 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Spruce) (Leaves—Optical properties)

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Daily variation of the optical properties of gladiolus. Trudy  
Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:194-202 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

Influence of air temperature on the shape of indicatrices of the  
dahlia leaves and petals. Ibid.:203-215

SOKOLOVA, V.S.

Characteristics in the clinical course of acute bacterial dysentery and the activity of nonspecific phagocytosis in patients treated with ACTH and antibiotics. Antibiotiki 9 no.2:182-186 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

i. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. prof. P.I. Strelev)  
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.

YASHCHENKO, L.K., SOKOLOVA, V.T.; RAKITINA, G.N. (Novorossiysk)

Successful application of the group piecework wage system.  
Shvein.prom. no.1:35-36 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Novorossiysk--Wages--Clothing industry)

*SOKO 1047 M.D.*

*5*

Derivatives of (2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl)alkylcarboxylic acids IV. Derivatives of propionic, butyric, valeric, and caproic acids. S. V. Sokolovskaya, V. N. Sokolova, and O. Yu. Magidson (S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 27, 1968-78 (1957); cf. T.A. 51, 10493; 52, 2870d.—  
 [In this abstr. R = 2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl.] Adding 0.5 g. succinic anhydride to 10 g. 4-phenylblguanide (I) in 70 ml. dioxane and 14 ml. 40% NaOH at 0°, stirring 2 hrs., sepg. the ppt., and treating it with ag. HCl gave 48.5%  $RCH_2CH_2CO_2H$  (IA), decomp. 210-20°. Heating 0.5 g. I in 15 ml.  $(CH_3CO_2Et)_2$  and 50 ml. abs. EtOH with 0.5 g. Na in 15 ml. EtOH 10 hrs., sepg. the ppt., taking it up in  $H_2O$  and filtering yielded a residue of 20% ( $RCH_2)_2$ , m. 260-70° (from 75% EtOH), while the filtrate on addn. of AcOH gave 37.5% Et ester, m. 131-2°, of IA, and 7.2% IA, m. 217-19°. I with  $CICOCH_2CH_2CO_2Et$  in MePh in the presence of  $Na_2CO_3$ , 20 hrs. at 65° gave 42% of the above Et ester.  $CICOCH_2CH_2CO_2Me$  similarly gave the Me ester, m. 122-4°. This refluxed with 8% KOH gave the K salt, yielding IA on acidification. The Et ester and 28%  $NH_4OH$  gave the amide, m. 225-6°, also prep'd. through the acyl chloride. The Et ester and  $N_2H_4$  in EtOH gave the hydrazide, m. 192-3°.  $Et_2NH$  with  $ClCOCH_2CH_2CO_2Me$  in  $C_6H_6$  gave 72.0%  $MeO_2CCH_2CH_2CONEt_2$  (II), b<sub>2</sub> 145-6°; similarly was prep'd.  $EtO_2CCH_2CH_2CONEt_2$ , b<sub>2</sub> 153-4°. Refluxing 7 g. I with 9 g. II in BuOEt 5 hrs. gave on concn. 40.3%  $RCH_2CH_2CONEt_2$ , m. 142-3°; HCl salt, m. 180.5-1.5°. IA K salt (10 g.) heated with 13 g.  $Et_2NCH_2CH_2Cl$  in  $C_6H_6$  12 hrs. gave, after removal of the by-products and treatment of the residue with  $Et_2O-HCl$ , 55%  $RCH_2CH_2CO_2CH_2CH_2NEt_2\cdot 2HCl$ , m. above 300°. I and  $CICO(CH_2)_2CO_2Et$  gave, as above,

1/2

*4Eg  
4ESe g)  
2M3g f*

SOKOLOVSKAYA, S. V., SOKOLOV, V. N., MAGEDSON, D. G.

99%  $R(CH_2)_3CO_2Et$ , m. 106.5-108°, and 21% free acid, m. 203.5-0.5°; I and  $Cl_2(CH_2CO_2Et)_2$  heated with EtONa in EtOH 6 hrs. gave 20.0%  $CH_2(CH_2R)_2$ , m. 234-5° (from 75% EtOH), and 6% above free acid,  $R(CH_2)_3CO_2H$ , m. 208-9°, along with 23.8% above Et ester, m. 106.5-108°. The latter heated 3 hrs. with 8% alc. KOH gave the free acid, m. 208.5-9.5° (from 75% EtOH); the Et ester and 25% NH<sub>2</sub>OH in 15 days gave the amide, m. 179.5-80.5° (from 75% EtOH); the Et ester and N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> in EtOH gave 91.2% hydrazide, m. 208-9° (from 75% EtOH). I heated with di-Et adipate in the presence of EtONa in EtOH 4 hrs. gave 25.6%  $R(CH_2)_3CO_2Et$ , m. 128-7°, 22.5%  $R(CH_2)_3R$ , m. 229-30° (di-HCl salt, m. 226-8°), and 17%  $R(CH_2)_3CO_2H$ , m. 206-7°. The latter formed in 67.4% yield by condensation, as above, of I with  $EtO_2C(CH_2)_2COCl$  along with some free acid. The Et ester forms the mono-, m. 155-6°, and di-Ac deriv., m. 90-1°. The free acid forms the HCl salt, decomp. 220.5-22° (from ahs. EtOH). The free acid heated with MeOH in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 4 hrs. gave 95% Me ester, m. 122-3.5°. The Et ester and N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> in EtOH gave 70% hydrazide, m. 169-70°. The Et ester and MeOH-NH<sub>2</sub> in 20 days gave 83% amide, m. 195-6°, also prep'd. from the free acid by treatment with PCl<sub>5</sub>-AcCl and isolation of the acyl chloride, a red resin, which with NH<sub>2</sub>OH gave 81% of the above amide. I and  $EtO_2C(CH_2)_2COCl$ , as above, gave 72%  $R(CH_2)_3CO_2Et$ , m. 87.5-0.5°, saponified with 5% alc. NaOH to 87% free acid, m. 177.5-8°. The Et ester gave the 80% amide, m. 184-5°, and 70% hydrazide, m. 194.5-96° as above described. The thermal stability of the free acids in the above group tends to rise with increase of the alkyl chain. Spectroscopic data show that the acids exist not only in the form of zwitterions but also as free acids, the salt formation decreasing with increased chain length. The products showed little, if any, biol. activity. G. M. Kosolapoff

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4E4;  
4E2c(j)  
2 May

7/2

L 12807-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/RM  
ACC NR: AP5028680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Gyul'misaryan, T. G.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Aksanova, E. I.; Shmeleva,<sup>3c</sup> B  
R. I.; Khokhlov, B. P.; Bystrov, K. M.; Sokolova, V. V.; Sinyakina, A. V.; Abayeva,  
B. T.; Okinshevich, N. A.

ORG: NIIShP; VNIINP: Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant (Novo-Yaroslavskiy sazhevyy  
zavod); Volgograd Carbon Black Plant (Volgogradskiy sazhevyy zavod); Scientific  
Research Technological Design Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorno-  
tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Industrial tests of new types of petroleum stock in the production of  
activated PM-70 furnace black

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: activated carbon, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, phenol

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and develop the results of earlier studies which  
indicated that catalytic and thermal gas oil could be used in the production of  
activated furnace black, experimental batches of initial sulfur and hydrofined  
phenol extracts of catalytic and thermal gas oil were produced. The physicochemical  
characteristics of the new types of petroleum stock are compared with those of  
green oil; in the degree of aromatization they are identical, but in fractional  
composition, molecular weight, and viscosity, green oil is slightly lighter. In-  
dustrial tests confirmed that hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic gas oil, the  
GOST 11/9  
IMC. 66.095.21.567.21.001.5

L 12807-66

ACC NR: AP5028680

initial sulfur-containing phenol extract of catalytic gas oil, and also mixtures of thermal gas oil and green oil (in the ratio of 60:40) can be used in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black in plants equipped with cyclone reactors, a dry system being used for trapping the black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SURM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

jw  
Card 2/2

LAPKINA, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna, prepodavatel'; PORUBINOVSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, prepodavatel' [deceased]; TSVETKOVA, Galina Aleksandrovna, prepodavatel'; NEKLYUKOVA, Nina Petrovna, prepodavatel'; SOKOLOVA, Varvara Vladimirovna, prepodavatel'; VODOVOZOVA, Mariya Vladimirovna, prepodavatel'; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Extracurricular field work on geography; teachers' manual] Vneklass-snaia rabota po geografii v prirode; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 189 p.  
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey fizicheskoy geografii geograficheskogo fakul'-teta Moskovskogo gorodskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im.V.P. Potemkina (for all except Fishcheva, Smirnova).  
(Geography--Study and teaching)

KIRICHEK, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.V.; CHEREDEYEV, I.V.

Results of using the electric profiling method in northeastern  
Sakhalin. Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.44:67-77 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Sakhalin--Electric prospecting)

L09905-66 EWT(m)/EIP(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

UR/0138/65/000/006/0019/0024  
678.046.2.002.2.001.4 23

AUTHORS: Zuyev, V. P.; Gilyazetdinov, L. F.; Gyul'misaryan, T. G.; Safronov, N. B.  
Ya.; Vernshteyn, I. D.; Glagolev, V. I.; Tsygankova, E. I.; Sokolova, V. V.;  
Bystrov, K. M.; Khokhlov, B. P.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the production of carbon black PM 70 in cyclone-type reactors by using thermocatalytic gas oil

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: gas oil fraction, carbon black, catalytic cracking / PM 70 carbon black

ABSTRACT: The production of active carbon black PM-70 from a 1:1 mixture of thermocatalytic gas oil and green oil was investigated to correct certain technological parameters and to determine the behavior of carbon black during its recovery and processing. The tabulated physico-chemical properties of green oil, and their mixture show that the thermocatalytic gas oil is distinguished by a high polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon content. The analysis of several gas oil fractions showed that its kinematic viscosity at 50C varies over a range of

Cord 1/3

L00905-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

9.5-11.8  $\times 10^{-2}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sec. The viscosity of the 1:1 mixture varies from 3.6 to 3.9  $\times 10^{-2}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sec. The kinematic viscosity plotted against heating temperature shows that the green oil and gas oil have the same viscosity only at a temperature of 280-300C. The viscosity value of 1.05  $\times 10^{-2}$  m<sup>2</sup>/sec is reached for green oil only at 100C, and for gas oil and green oil mixture at 140C. Pure gas oil has this viscosity at 185C. The high viscosity, high boiling point, and the wide fractional composition of the gas oil make it necessary to preheat it by 80-100C higher than the green oil at minimum 160C before its introduction into the reactors. The average diameter of the droplet of raw material is plotted against the vaporizing air flow rate and the temperature before the atomizer. With an increase in the air flow rate from 0.45 to 1.0 m<sup>3</sup>/kg, the diameter of the droplet decreased 2.0-2.2 times. During the experiments the gas oil content in the mixture, the heating temperature, and the specific flow rate of vaporizing air were varied. The other technological parameters were almost constant (total specific air flow rate of 4.8-5.1 m<sup>3</sup>/kg, gas flow rate of 0.25-0.28 m<sup>3</sup>/kg of raw material, reactor temperature of 1395-1400C). Tabulated data show that by increasing the air flow rate and temperature the specific surface and the oil content of carbon black were increased, while the optical density of the benzene extract of carbon black decreased. The technological data and properties of carbon black PH-70

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016635

are tabulated and discussed. It was established that the carbon black yield is almost the same as that obtained from pure green oil. The thermophysical properties of the gaseous reaction products of carbon black formation are compared. Vulcanizates obtained with PM-70 carbon black have a higher tear strength due to the larger specific surface and oil content. Experimental data show that a carbon black plant equipped with cyclone-type reactors and a dry system of carbon black recovery can be altered to use a mixture of gas oil and green oil. An increase in the vaporizing air flow rate leads to an increased dispersal and oil content of PM-70 carbon black and to the decrease in coking of reactors. It is recommended to increase the air flow rate to 1.0 m<sup>3</sup>/kg oil. The addition of gas oil to green oil results in the stabilization of the granulation operation on the ASA 1 drums. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

2

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Tire Industry); Novo-Yaroslavskiy zavod (Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, GC

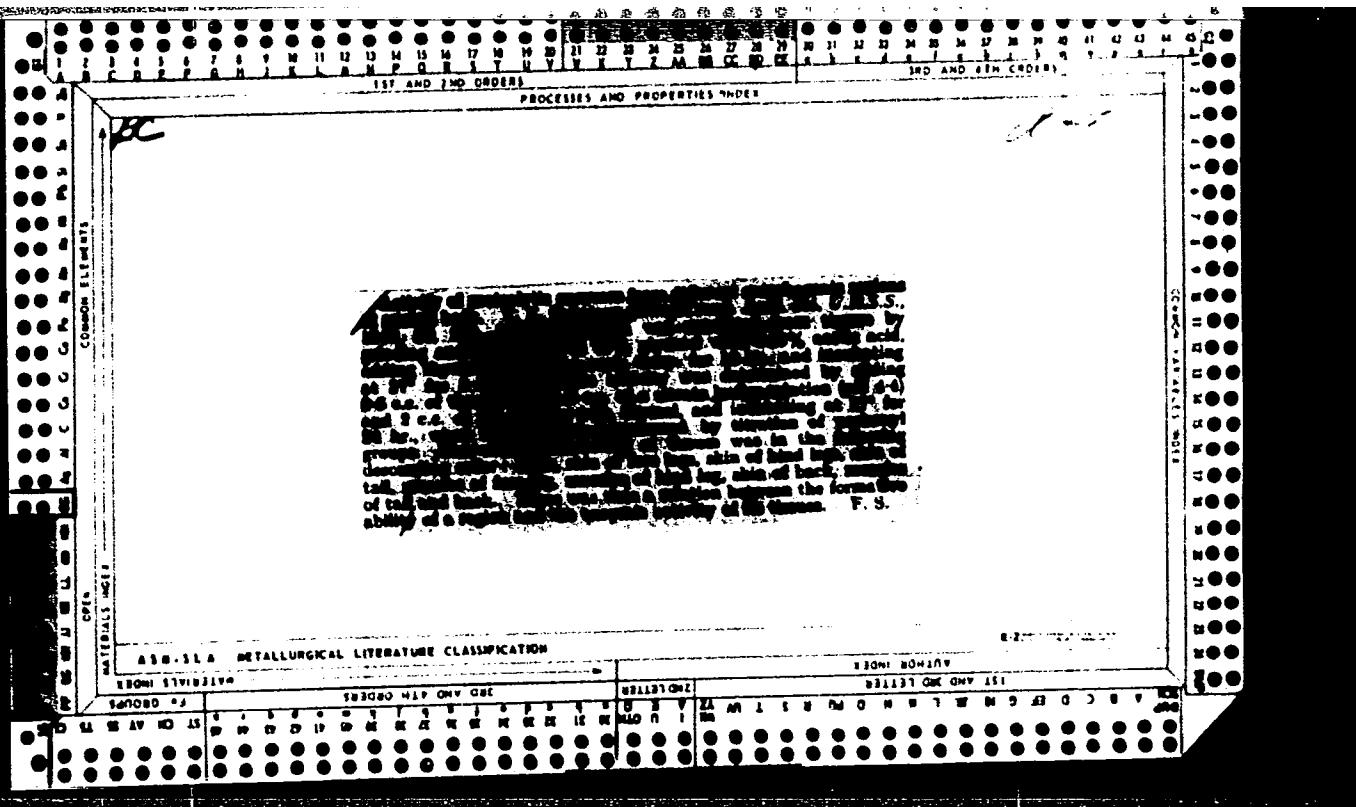
NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3 AP

SOKOLOVA, V.V.

Work practices of the schools of communist labor in the  
"Krasnaya Vetka" Factory. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:90-91 O '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)  
1. Nachal'nik laboratori fabriki "Krasnaya vetka".



SOKOLOVA, V. Ye.

"Adenosinetriphosphatase Activity of the Heart Muscles of Guinea Pigs Suffering From Diphtherial Myocarditis and During Their Treatment With Carazole." Cand Med Sci, Khar'kov Medical Inst, Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

SOKOLOVA, V. Yu.

Effect of phenamine and of adrenaline on the elimination of halogens in rabbits. Ts. M. Shtutman and V. Yu. Sokolova (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 469-75 (Russian summary, 475-6) (1955).—This study was made to detn. the effect of injection of sympathomimetic substances (phenamine and adrenaline) on the elimination of Br and Cl via the urine. A single subcutaneous injection of 15 mg. of phenamine into rabbits considerably increased the excretion of Br and Cl while repeated injections sharply lowered their elimination. Injection of 0.25-0.5 mg./kg. of adrenaline likewise augmented the elimination of Br and Cl. A repeated single injection of this drug a day apart arrested the elimination of Br and sharply reduced the elimination of Cl in the majority of instances. Upon repeated daily injection of adrenaline the level of Br elimination rose during the first 24-48 hrs. and of Cl during 4-5 days, followed by the lowered elimination of both substances. The ratio of Br/Cl concn. in the urine was not a constant function; in some instances the ratio was completely reversed. B. S. Leyine

(1)

ANGARSKAYA, M.A.; KHADZHAY, Ya.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.

Pharmacology of Russian digitoxin. Farm. i toks. 19 no.6:34-39  
N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.  
(DIGITALIS,  
digitoxin, pharmacol. (Rus))

SOKOLOVA, V. E.

✓ 2725. Influence of ascorbic acid on ATPase activity of cardiac and skeletal muscle of guinea pigs. V. E. Sokolova. *Biokhimiia*, 1956, 21, 465-468 (Lab. Biochem. Chem.-pharm. res. Inst. Kharkov, U.S.S.R.).—By Cavitainosis the ascorbic acid content of heart muscle can be decreased by 40% and of skeletal muscle by 37%; the ATPase activities of heart and skeletal muscle are thereby reduced by 44% and 49% respectively. This effect can be reversed by subsequent readministration of ascorbic acid (4 mg./100 g. body wt per day). When this amount of ascorbic acid is administered to normal guinea pigs the ascorbic acid content of cardiac and skeletal muscles can be raised by 32% and 53% respectively with corresponding increases of ATPase activity of 35% and 15% above normal. (Russian) T. R. PARSONS

Sokolova, V. E.

The effect of ascorbic acid on the activity of adenosine-triphosphatase of the heart and skeletal muscles of guinea pigs. V. E. Sokolova. *Biochemistry (U.S.S.R.)* 21, 475-8 (1958) (English translation).—See C.A. 51, 1397i.

B.M.B.

Sokolova, Vye.  
✓ The activity of adenosinetriphosphatase in the heart  
muscles of guinea pigs with diphtherial myocarditis. V. E. c  
Sokolova (Sci.-Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Kharkov).  
*Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 201-6(1956).—The activity of  
adenosinetriphosphatase (I) of the heart muscles of guinea  
pigs with diphtherial myocarditis is below the normal level.  
In C-avitaminosis the activity of I is lowered even more.  
No such findings were obtained with skeletal muscle of  
myocarditis-affected guinea pigs. The lower activity of  
I in diphtherial myocarditis is a specific condition of heart  
muscles. B. S. Levine

✓ Lab. of Biochemistry

ANGARSKAYA, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; KHADZHAY, Ya.I.

Effect of strophantin and corycgon on the rate of restoration of phosphorus compounds in the organism in animals. Farm. i toks. 20 no.2:35-40 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta  
(CONVALLARIA,  
glycoside corycgon, eff. on phosphate metab. in animals  
(Rus))  
(STROPHANTHIN, effects,  
on phosphate metab. in animals (Rus))  
(PHOSPHATES, metabolism,  
eff. of Convallaria glycoside corycgon & strophantin  
in animals (Rus))

ANGARSKAYA, M.A.; GENDENSHTEYN, E.I.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.;  
KHODZHAY, Ya.I.

Diaigitoxin and gitoxin, new Russian preparations from digitalis.  
Med.prom. 12 no.2:58-59 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

l. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.  
(DIGITALIS)

ANGARSKAYA, M.A., SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., KHADZHAY, Ya.I.

Pharmacological studies on preparations of Cheiranthus allionii glycoside. Farm. i toks. 21 no.3:25-29 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES,  
Cheiranthus glycoside allion, pharmacol. (Rus))

KHADZHAY, Ya.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ya.

Pharmacology of angesine; a crystalline substance from Angelica  
silvestris seeds. Farm.i toks. 23 no.1:37-42 Ja-F '60.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent M.A.  
Angarskaya) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-  
farmatsevticheskogo instituta.  
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS) (ANGELICA)

BONDARENKO, A.I.; DUBINSKIY, A.A., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., kand.  
med.nauk; KHADZHAY, Ya.I., kand.med.nauk

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meditsinskogo instituta.  
(VASOMOTOR DRUGS) (CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

ANGARSKAYA, M.A. [Anhars'ka, M.A.]; BEZRUK, P.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.;  
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Effect of the large plantain (*Plantago major*) on the course of experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.4: 50-53 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

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L 16978-66

ACC NR: AP6009020

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AUTHOR: Sokolova, V. Ye.; Kazantseva, G. N.; Zvyagintseva, Yu. V.; Metlitskiy,  
L. V.

ORG: Biochemical Institute im. A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut  
biokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Content changes of chlorogenic and caffeic acids in stored potato tuber  
varieties varying in resistance to Phytophthora infestans

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 237-240

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry, paper chromatography, spectrophotometry, fungus,  
plant disease, agriculture crop, solvent extraction

ABSTRACT: The role of chlorogenic acid, an apparent precursor of caffeic  
acid, and that of the latter as fungitoxic agents was studied  
by measuring their levels in a resistant potato variety and  
a potato variety sensitive to the Ph. infestans fungus during  
storage between September and May. Testing involved sampling  
of the dry epidermis, the subepidermal layer, the starch-  
containing parenchyma, and the center. Every other specimen  
was then infected with the fungus and a subsequent acid deter-

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UDC: 581.2

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mination was performed. The acids were extracted with methanol and were determined by paper chromatography and spectrophotometry. Chlorogenic acid was initially found in all tissues of both potato varieties, particularly in the epidermis and subepidermal layer. By March the chlorogenic acid decreased in the resistant variety to practically zero in the outer layers and to about 50% in the inner layers. The inverse of this process was seen in the sensitive variety. In both varieties, caffeic acid was detected only in the epidermis and the subepidermal layer, with its contents increased five fold during storage and slightly more in the sensitive variety. Necrosed specimens showed no statistically valid acid changes relating to storage, but an increase of both acids was seen compared to healthy tissues, more so in the resistant variety. It was concluded that the ratio between the two acid levels rather than their absolute values affect fungus resistance. This ratio was about the same in the beginning of storage, but increased 40 fold in the resistant variety. Possibly other compounds such as acopamine also act as fungistats.

This paper was presented by A. I. Oparin, Academician, 31 December 1965.

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Card 2/2 vmb

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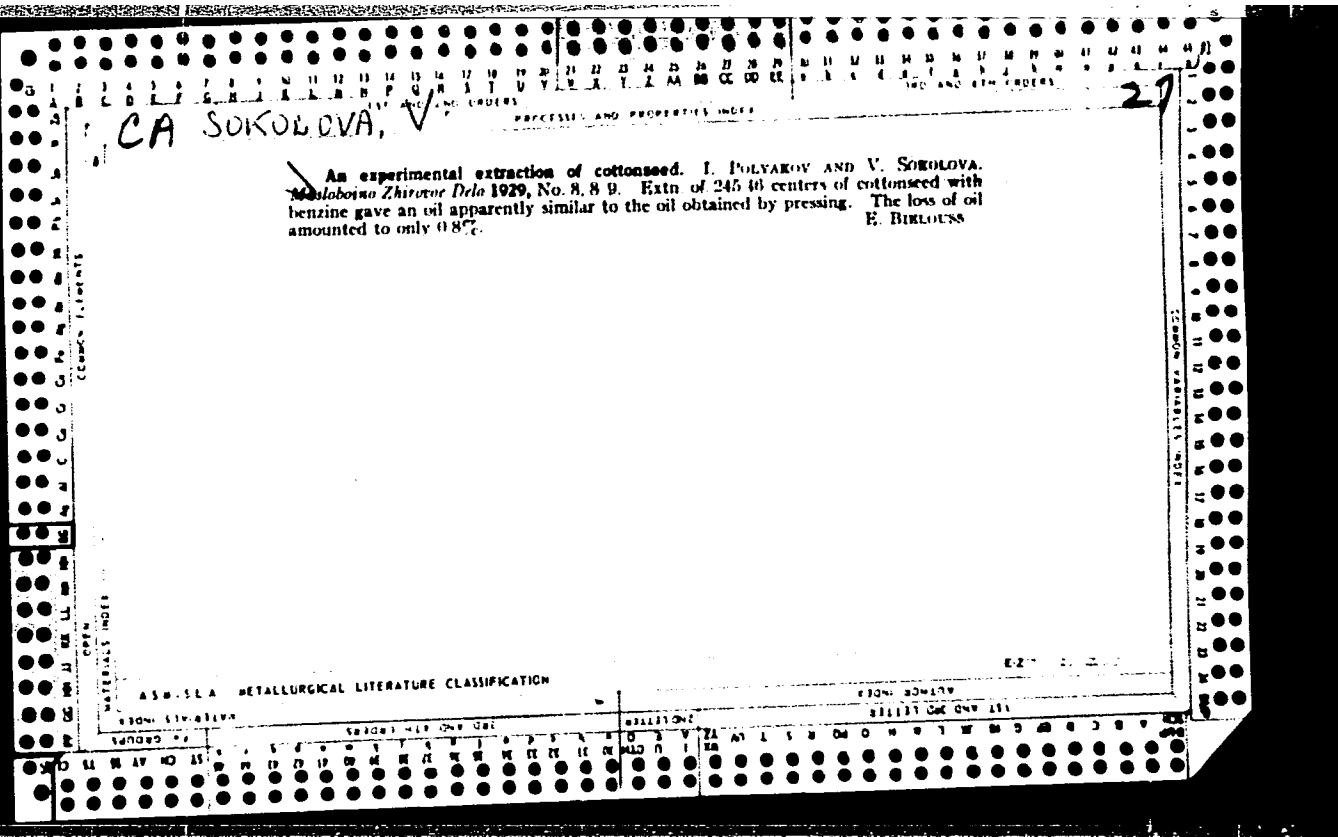
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BEKETOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOVA,  
V.Ye., red.

[Ventilation, heating and air conditioning in textile  
factories] Ventiliatsiya, otoplenie i konditsirovanie  
vozdukha na tekstil'nykh fabrikakh. Izd.4., perer. i  
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ROGANOV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; DZHABAROV,  
Gafar Dzhabarovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOTOV, Dmitriy  
Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BALTABAYEV, Sultan Dusayevich,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich, inzh.;  
DORMAN, I.M., retsentent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N., red.; SOKOLOVA,  
V.Ye., red.

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[By] B.I.Roganov i dr. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965.  
485 p. (MIRA 18:12)



SOKOLOVA, V. E.

RUBIN, B. I., PUSHKINSKAYA, O. I., and SOKOLOVA, V. E. "On the Biochemical Characteristics of the Resistance of Plants to Micro-organisms," Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS, vol. 49, 1945, pp. 665-668. 511 P444

SO: SIRA SSI 90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

Institut Biokhimiya im. Bakht, AS USSR

*CA**II-D*

Thermal curves of starch synthesis in potatoes during development of the plant. B. A. Rubin and V. E. Sokolova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 54, 333-0 (1946) (in French). Studies were made *in vivo* on the influence of different temps. on the hydrolytic and synthetic activities of sucrase as well as the intensity of starch synthesis without differentiating the action of various enzymes. The optimum temp. for starch formation in the leaves varies with the age of the plant. In late July and early Aug. it is 30°, in late Aug. it is 40-50°. The synthesis of starch and sucrose in the leaves is not stopped even at 50° at the end of the growing season (cf. Green and Stumpf, C.I. 36, 2270\*). Tests on potato tubers in Sept. and Dec. showed that sucrose maintained a high thermal optimum but that the optimum for starch synthesis was 37° in Sept. and synthesis stopped at 45°. In Dec. it stopped at 40°. Mildred P. Putnam

## APPENDIX - INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7D

CA

The part played by phosphorus in the transition of starch in living plants. B. A. Rubin and V. B. Sokolova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 58, 1093 (1947); Chem. Zentral., 1948, 1, 1204. -It has so far not been possible to demonstrate *in vitro* that P plays a part in the disintegration of starch. This is assumed, since the transition of the starch must take place with glucose-1-phosphate being formed as an intermediate step. An attempt was made to solve the problem *in vivo*. By use of a vacuum infiltration process, the authors infiltrated potatoes with mixt. of glucose and inorg. phosphate ( $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ). Thereafter, samples were taken every 30 min. and analyzed for starch and inorg. phosphate. A striking parallel in the starch- $\text{PO}_4^{2-}$  content was found after 30 min. and 1 hr. In extracts on potato leaves this parallel was shown even after 1.5 and 2 hrs. After 2 and 3 hrs. the starch and  $\text{PO}_4^{2-}$  contents of the tubers showed an inverse ratio. This was due to another process taking place simultaneously. M. G. Moore

SOKOLOVA, V.

PA 77T50

USSR/Medicine - Plants

Medicine - Metabolism, Effects of Light on

May 1948

"On Peculiarities of Day and Night Metabolism in Plants," B. Rubin, Ye. Artsikhovskaya, V. Sokolova, Inst Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 4

Optimum operating temperature of ferment which control hydrocarbon changes in plants is not constant. Optimums alter in course of growth of organism, direction of these alterations reflecting degree of adaptability of plant to one of most important factors of external medium such as temperature. Experiments are described and graphs are plotted showing synthesis and decomposition of sucrose against temperature (day and night). Submitted 31 Dec 1947.

77T50

// 87

Enzymic changes of carbohydrates in potato and their dependence on the temperature factor. V. E. Sokolova  
Birokhovskii Pidder i Choschek, Sbornik No. 1, 45 Sf(1937).  
The temp. optima for enzymes which act upon the carbohydrate content of the potato are not constant with age and period of day. The daily variations correspond with the daily variation of external temp., with lower optima at night and higher ones in daytime. Similar seasonal changes are observed. Synthesis of starch in the leaf is max. in the daytime with its higher temp., while synthesis in the tuber is high at night at the prevailing lower temp. The results are discussed at length in respect to the adaptability of plant to environment.

G. M. Kosolapoff

The role of the enzyme apparatus in adaptability reactions of plants in respect to environment. B. A. Rubin and V. E. Sokolova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 64, 377-80 (1949).—The process of starch formation in potato leaf does not have a const. temp. max.; the max. shifts with growth in the course of the year and rises to a max. of 47.5° in August. Similar shift of temp. max. in starch synthesis in the tubers is observed, but it occurs in reverse direction, showing a steady decline over the year, starting with 40° at the end of July. G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120004-0"

The temperature factor in coördination of various links of plant metabolism. V. E. Sokolova and B. A. Rubin (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* **63**, 727-9 (1949).—Expts. in China with potato plants showed that there takes place a narrowing of the temp. zone of starch synthesis with displacement of the optimum temp. for the plant development, as evidenced by the study of starch synthesis at various times of year. Synthesis begins at higher temps. as the season progresses. Potato tubers showed a similar result. The results are interpreted as an adaptation of the enzyme systems to the imposed environmental changes.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

SOKOLOVA, V. YE.

USSR/Agriculture - Sugar Beets  
Synthesis

ug 49

"Features of the Hydrocarbon Exchange in Beta Vulgaris and Its Relation to Temperature,"  
B. A. Rubin, V. Ye. Sokolova, O. N. Savel'yeva, Inst of Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad  
Sci USSR, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LXVII, No 5

Tabulates data on the synthesis and reduction of sugar in the leaves of garden beets  
and on the synthesis of sugar in their roots at night and during the day. Data obtained  
under following conditions: (1) with respect to temperatures of 10, 20, 30, and 40° C,  
(2) according to the dates of the three sets of experiments (9 Jun, 1 Jul and 17  
Aug). Shows relationship of the rates of nighttime and daytime processes. Submitted,  
4 Jun 49.

PA 66/49T3

CA

一一〇

**Peculiarities of metabolism and length of vegetation period in various potato varieties.** V. B. Sokolova and O. N. Savel'eva (Akad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) *Zh. hort. i fitotekhniki* 7(1), 1959, p. 671-673 (1959).—Lorch variety of potato (late growing) and Apron variety (early) studied by leaf vacuum-infiltration methods with starch formation as a metabolic index show a wide divergence: in Lorch specimens the optimum starch-forming temp. in June is 30°, showing a severe drop at lower and higher temps.; for Apron variety this max. is 10°; in July both species have approx. 40° optimum. In the tubers the results are similar; in July the optimum temps. are 30° and 20°, respectively; in August they are almost identical. The results obtained in Azerbaijan with its high temps. for spring and summer seasons indicate the better suitability of the Lorch variety for that climate, especially shown by the shortening of its vegetative cycle, as an example of the environment fitting the "natural" rate of metabolic processes of the plant in various stages of growth.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120004-0"

11-F

CA

Temperature adaptation and peculiarities of carbohydrate metabolism in sugar beet V. R. Slobodova (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biochimika Pidder i Osnobchen. Sbornik 2, 67, 83* (1951). -The temp. effects on carbohydrate metabolism in this plant have high maxima, indicating the possibility of cultivation in Southern regions. The temp. optima are very wide and a high level of sucrose synthesis is found in the roots in daytime, indicating utilization of day-light of any duration. The temp. optima shift with plant development; sucrose synthesis optimum in the leaves in June-August is 40-50°, in mid-August 20°, in early September 10°, indicating a correspondence with the temp. changes of the surroundings. The optimum for cleavage of sucrose is 40° in July, 30° in August, 20° in September, 20° in early June. The temp. optimum for sucrose synthesis in roots is 10° in July, 20° in late August and later. The day and night synthetic optima also show a similar correspondence to external conditions. G. M. Kosolapoff

11-F

CA

Peculiarities of carbohydrate metabolism in the leaves of  
potato and sugar beet and their role in coordination of action

of leaf apparatus. V. E. Sokolova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. biol.* 1952, No. 1, 63-76.—In potato plant the lower leaf tiers show in early morning hrs. a decline of starch hydrolysis and initiation of synthesis; the middle tiers show intensive synthesis, while the top tiers show intensive hydrolysis; at dawn, the order is: hydrolysis, synthesis, and initiation of synthesis, resp. for the various tiers. A similar but less pronounced variation is found in the sugar-beet leaves; at no time does either synthesis or hydrolysis occur alone in any leaf group of this plant. Temp. variations cause less changes in the nature of the processes in the sugar beet than in the potato plant. G. M. K.